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DR. E. S. HULL,
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FRANCIS GUIWITS.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

Is devoted to the promotion of the
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in
quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, mak-
ing a volume of 384 pages yearly. Terms—\$2.00 per
annum in advance; Four copies, \$6; Ten copies \$15,
and a Premium of Five Concord Grape Vines to any
one sending the names of Four subscribers and \$6;
and Fifteen Concord Grape Vines to any one sending
the names of Ten Subscribers and \$15.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

A few appropriate advertisements will be inserted
in the "Rural World and Valley Farmer," at the
following rates: One square (being ten lines of this
type or an inch in depth), each insertion \$2; One
column, one insertion, \$15; and \$10 for every addi-
tional insertion. One-half column, one insertion, \$8;
two insertions, \$15, and \$6 for every additional in-
sertion. These rates will be strictly adhered to.

MAKE GRANARIES OF STOCK.

Fat is food laid up in the system for future
use, to be drawn upon as occasion may require.
It is a provision of nature. She has provided
the camel and the pelican with similar means.
When the body suffers for the want of food,
this source is drawn upon without any ill re-
sults to the system, which only gives what it
has to spare, and what is intended for this pur-
pose. Thus in case of disease when the ap-
petite fails, and the digestive functions become
impaired, absorption takes up the fat and de-
votes it to purposes of nutrition, giving strength
and supplying the waste of the system.

Here then is a place for the farmer to put his
grain—make a granary of his stock to store
his surplus quantity. No place will protect it
so well as this. Here it is not only safe—or as
safe as in a store-house, as accidents will hap-
pen to granaries as well as to stock—but it is
ever ready to be drawn upon when required,
when there is a lack of food, or suffering and
disease among stock.

This fat instead of being placed here merely
to be drawn upon, has another office: it keeps

the animal in good health and strong; cold
and neglect affect it less; there are fewer mis-
happes; and, most of all, there is constant growth
with young stock. An animal in such condi-
tion will always readily command a good sale
for the fat laid up—in other words, the grain.

If stock is sold, or the grain laid up in it, it
is that which heightens the price. Your stock
is safe; the price is safe: hence, your grain is
secure. And the per-centage of profit, the spec-
ulation is a good one. It is generally selling
your grain for a higher price than you can sell
it by the measure.

Hence good farmers have fat stock.

"What feed up all my grain?"

Yes, if you have a place to put it in your cat-
tle. That enhances the value—and further
benefits you, as it is safely stored away, at the
same time protecting your stock, growing it
and increasing its value.

But you must have the grain to sell, to pay
your debts, you will say. Then keep less
stock—for it is known that stock always pays
well when well kept, and vice versa. What
grain can be spared for awhile store it here;
here is the best place; it is not losing you in-
terest; vermin have no access to it; it is not
exposed to the weather: but it is helping your
cattle, your horses, and your hogs, which keep
it perfectly safe, and apply it as required, and
always and only with benefit.

"Good stock" is generally fat: why? "Poor
stock" is generally lean; why? It is because
good stock, good blood, &c., is in the hands of
discerning men; poor stock in the hands of
the sloven. The latter is poor in blood and
poor in flesh. The one class of stock and of
men is always prosperous; among the others
are the failures of success.

HORSES SOLD.—A number of valuable horses
were sold by auction in New York, lately,
including Toronto Chief for \$5,000; Blonde, said
to be one of the fastest mares in the country,
and grand daughter of Abdallah, for \$2,400;
Lady Clifton, (has trotted in 2:35,) for \$1,825;
Lady Belle, by Eureka, for \$1,225, and Toronto
Chief, Jr., for \$1,000—also a pair of black
horses, six and seven years old, for \$2,200.

HOW TO BUILD AN ICE HOUSE.

Seeing an inquiry in regard to building an
ice-house, brought to mind the fact of how
few avail themselves of the greatest of all lux-
uries in hot weather, which is ice. I will now
give you a plan of my ice-house, from which
any one can build who can use a saw and ham-
mer.

It has been built about ten years, and is all
sound yet, with the exception of the boards on
the inside, which will want to be replaced once
in about five or six years. The size is eight by
ten outside, six feet high. I took two inch
plank, twelve inches wide, for sills and plates,
halved together at the corners. I used studs
on the inside, and boarded up and down out-
side. The cracks should be covered with bat-
tens, to prevent the air striking the ice. The
rafters should be five or six inch stuff, board-
ed on the inside, and the space filled with either
saw-dust or refuse tan-bark. The inside
should be boarded the other way, to within a
foot or so of the plates, which should be left
until the space is filled. I place poles or scant-
ling in the bottom, and cover with slabs, which
will afford all the drainage necessary. The
door should always be on the north side. The
cracks in the north gable end should be left
open for the purpose of ventilation. I consider
saw-dust the best to fill the sides with. But
tan-bark, turner's shavings, chaff or straw will
do.

It is more work to fill an ice-house the first
year than it is ever after that. I like snow the
best of anything to pack in—always filling the
cracks between the cakes as solid as possible.
I have taken out snow the last of summer just
as fresh as when it was put in. The size of this
house may be objected to by some, but mine
holds enough for a large family, and also a
dairy of twenty cows. I don't believe any
dairyman who has had ice to use one year
would be without it for ten times the cost.

One thing more about the house; it should
be banked up at the bottom, for any circula-
tion of air through the ice will melt it as fast
as water poured through it.—*Rural New York-
er.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

CALLAWAY COUNTY (MO.) FAIR.

This Fair commenced Tuesday, Oct. 16th and continued during the week. The exhibition and attendance were good, but not having the advantages of railroad, the attendance was not so large as they had at Mexico.

The Directors of the Society have labored under a great many disadvantages in getting lumber and otherwise, and were not so well prepared as they expect to be another year. They had erected quite a large amphitheatre, but failed to get it covered in time, so it was rather uncomfortable for the ladies during the shows on Friday and Saturday; although they stood it "manfully," showing considerable interest in the exhibition of fine horses on those days.

The articles exhibited by the ladies in their Department, the first day, were very fine indeed, especially articles of home manufacture, showing that the ladies of Callaway fully appreciate the importance of domestic economy.

The exhibition of farm products was rather small. I had hoped that the owners of the fine farming lands of this county would have had a greater quantity and variety on exhibition, with a written statement of the whole process of growing the specimens exhibited—the kind of seed used, time of planting and mode of cultivation, quantity raised per acre, which should be published with the list of premiums awarded. We would thus get the experience of the best of our farmers, with the result of their mode of farming, and it would be of great benefit to those who are not accustomed to the soil and climate of our State.

The show of Cattle was not very large; but there were some very fine specimens—H. Larimore of Fulton being present with his fine thoroughbreds, carrying off all the premiums in that class. C. A. Bailey of Fulton exhibited some fine graded cattle.

The exhibition of horses would do credit to any fair; for, as the Society had offered some very handsome premiums, the owners of fine stock were on hand, among whom I noticed B. S. Bigbee with his old Black Hawk and his fine mares. W. H. Bass and Jacobs of Boone, with their fine stock. Geo. Anderson and B. Whaley of Callaway, both had good horses, as also N. Lackland of Audrain. C. McCracken of Callaway, showed a fine pair of Blacks, and John Bennett of Fulton, a fine pair of Greys. C. A. Bailey exhibited some good Jack stock. A. B. Fant of Callaway, and Carter of Boone, had some fine mules.

The officers of the Society hope to be better prepared for visitors and exhibition next year, by erecting a larger amphitheatre and a number of stalls for horses, &c.; and as they have the largest in this part of the State, there is no reason why they should not make this one of the finest fairs, especially in the stock line. The stock raiser is being aroused from his apathy, into which he had fallen during the war. I was surprised to see so many good horses left, and hope to see more by next year. Several told me they intended purchasing some fine horses before the next fair.

D.

The Refinements of Agriculture.

This is the season of Cattle-Shows, or to speak of them with more respectful propriety, of Agricultural Fairs. They serve to remind us of the advance of the farmer in the honest, not the poetical, estimation of the world, and of the enhanced dignity and enlightenment of a calling always honorable. For thousands of years the world took it for granted that the rustic must be far behind the urbane population in all qualities of intelligence and refinement, and these very adjectives imply a difference in good manners altogether in favor of the dwellers in towns. Farmers, outside of ecologues, were "clod-hoppers," "villains," "chaw-bacons;" and the military bedizenment of the pastoral poets made country-folks at best but artificial objects of sound critical contempt. It was thought a wonderful thing that Diocletian should prefer the culture of cabbages to the power and the pleasures of the palace—so wonderful that the world has talked about it ever since. There has been no end of admiration at the spectacle of Cincinnatus taken from his plow to be made Dictator; but we turn farmers into Senators and Senators into farmers every year, convert large landed proprietors into major-generals, and find the growers of turnips and potatoes acceptable contributors to the monthly magazines.

There was, it cannot be doubted, a tendency in the old farming life to stolidity, to a coarseness of the earthy, to the mechanical mediocrity of dull routine, and to a contempt for the polished pursuits of literature and art. Unfortunately, this coarse self-sufficiency also extended to a contempt for scientific discoveries, to a foolish distrust of real improvements, to anything out of the usual and time-honored course of plowing clumsily, reaping painfully, exhausting body and soul and soil, all three together, by a bigoted adherence to the ways of the forefathers. The farmer was a thrifty, hardworking peasant, with his chief pleasures alimentary; and his boys and girls (it is not to be wondered at) ran away to the cities to become brokers and the wives of brokers, merchants, milliners—anything but the weary drudges of the field and the dairy.

A modern Agricultural Fair proves how all this has been changed. The material improvement is marvelous as shown in the increased production, in delicate fruit, in gigantic vegetables, in golden butter, and in stock advanced almost to perfection. This is to be referred to that simple principle of competition without which the world would cease to move, or would only retrograde. The prizes bestowed are something; but they are too small to be regarded in the light of remuneration; they are like the cross of the soldier, or the simple certificate of merit which the school-boy proudly carries home. The moral advantage is that the farmer sees what has been achieved, and is fired with an honorable ambition to equal or to excel. What Jones has done in the way of pigs, or Smith accomplished in the way of pumpkins, Brown feels that he can do—and does it. But above all, in the solemnity, if we may say so, of the occasion, in the ability of the addresses and their subject matter, in the judicial estimate of the merits of the exhibitors, in the general pomp and circumstance of the whole festive affair, the farmer feels that the importance of his profession is admitted, that its dignity is respected, and that it is recognized as the calling of all others with which the world is utterly unable to dispense without lapsing into barbarism or experiencing a vast amount of social suffering. He comes in contact with all his fellow-farmers of the county; he gives them the ripe result of his experience, and he carries off their own in turn. In the sharp collision of many minds, all working in one direction, there is always a birth of new ideas and a regeneration of old ones. The Agricultural Fairs are the Farmers in Council, and the

Farmers are the Conscript Fathers of the Republic.

PROTECTING VEGETATION.

Protection is the grand thing in the case of severe frost or barren winters. This holds good with almost all vegetation. Look at the grain that is annually lost by "winter-kill."—The amount is incalculable. So with grass, clover and other herbage. "Open" winters are severe on grass and clover, as witness the last winter. Strawberries were sacrificed in consequence of exposure.

Trees also suffer. Where the bole is subjected to frost, it is difficult to find a remedy.—But the roots of all trees and plants may be protected. Mulching in summer to prevent the heat from evaporating the soil and scorching the plant, and to ward off the opposite effect in winter. Mulching is protection; it is the great blanket with which we cover up nature's plants, and protect them from the cold and the heat. This is art to a purpose.

It is now known that manure applied in the fall, is a great protection to land during the winter; and that grass answers much the same purpose—the one aiding the other, and both protecting the ground. Without manure, a heavy coat of grass will protect land. We have seen it thoroughly tried. Meadows, therefore, should not be fed off in the fall, unless manure is applied—and even then it is better to keep the stock off.

Heat, it begins to be understood, evaporates the fertility of some soils. A coat of straw will protect it as in orchards and in berry culture. Grass of course is a good protection where that exists. So is a good crop of grain. In no case neglect berries in the winter. Cover with brush—cover with evergreen boughs or leaves from the wood. Nature designed these for a covering. They are, besides, good for manure, if worked into the ground—and for nothing better than for berries, which they are generally used to protect! A coat of manure harrowed in for wheat or Timothy is a great security against frost, favoring the growth of the grain, and otherwise protective. Remember, always, that two birds can be hit here by one stone.—A mulch of manure will both enrich and protect land. But do not apply in mid-winter, as then you cover the frost and hold it the longer in the spring. This is worse than no application. Upon land intended for spring plowing, it will do, unless you wish to work it early.

There cannot be too much protection to soil; the fault is always on the other side.

BREEDING SHEEP.—Mr. TAIT, a very successful English breeder of cattle and sheep, says: "The way to establish uniformity or family likeness, is, to begin by putting the best male to the best female, and to continue to put the best to the best; secondly not to put opposite characters together, or the traits of both will be lost; but if any fresh characteristic is desired to be imparted to the issue of present stock animals, this must be done by degrees, or by that discreet selection which will yield a little more wool, or size and substance, the first year, and a little more in the second and third generations, and so on."

CULTIVATION AND MANURE.

[Extract of an Essay by Prof. Henry Tanner.]

Another desirable result has been attained by the use of lime—viz: that, as nearly all soils contain ammonia in them, in a dormant state, the use of lime displaces part of this ammonia, and thereby this fertilizing matter becomes available for the plants growing in the land.

Thus it is seen that in the soil there are bodies capable of separating ammonia from the rain as well as from the atmosphere, and afterwards preserving these fertilizing stores until required for the crop. We have in the use of lime a double advantage; it not only gives the soil superior powers of acquiring that valuable fertilizing matter, ammonia, but it also renders the existing stores of dormant ammonia ready for active service in promoting vegetation. It is, however, of no practical value to us having in our soils the means of accumulating fertilizing matter, if at the same time we place it in a position in which this power is rendered inoperative; consequently we have two means by which to promote the accumulation of ammonia in the soil, and these are—1st, increasing the capabilities of the soil to absorb ammonia; and 2d, giving the atmosphere a free access to the soil, so that these powers may come into full operation. The addition of lime to the land has in this respect a double action—viz: it sets part of the ammonia in the soil free and available for promoting vegetable growth, and it also renders the soil more competent for accumulating a store which will maintain the fertility of the land; and thus we have, in the use of lime as a manure, a valuable means of realizing the first requirement—an increased absorbing power. The attention may now, however, be advantageously directed to the facilities for the increase of these powers, and these are manifestly twofold—viz: the exposure of the soil fully to the air, and the passage of rain through the land. The tillage of the land is therefore just the agency required to accomplish this desirable result; for, as I have said before, the inversion, stirring, and crushing of the soil by the various operations of plowing, cultivating, harrowing and rolling, each and all promote the exposure of fresh portions of the soil for atmospheric action; and whatever capability is possessed for the secretion of ammonia, the soil is thus furnished with the opportunity for its exercise.

If you view our field labor as so many means for exposing every portion of the surface soil to the air, you will at once realize the value of many operations which we have hitherto only considered as of mechanical value in preparing the land for seed, by rendering it light, and giving the roots freedom for their growth and extension. But the advantages are double; for not only is it necessary for the luxuriant growth of a crop that it should be so placed that its roots have a freedom of action for searching after the food which the crop requires, but, as I have already explained, the means we adopt for attaining this result equally facilitate the success of the crop by the accumulation of fertilizing matter which is being simultaneously made. This free and loose condition of the soil is equally favorable for the passage of rain into the soil; and when this is properly assisted by an efficient underdrainage, then alone is the full advantage derived from the rain, and its fertilizing contents.

With a knowledge of these principles, if you review that old established practice of fallowing, you will not fail to detect the reason for past success in this practice, and you will see another instance of that true union which exists between practice and science, which every lover of agricultural progress hails with feelings of pleasure. The true principle of fallowing has been to expose the land to the wind, rain, frost and heat, and to keep the land moving as much as possible. Manifest have been the advantages derived from extra plowing, which to the eye ap-

peared at the time productive of little change or benefit, but the succeeding crop has in many such cases given evidence of increased capabilities of production, which, until lately, has been set down as simply resulting from the mechanical condition of the soil being more favorable for growth, instead of its being also referred in part to the increase of food for the crop which was thus obtained.

Thus the use of lime for fallows is an old established practice loudly decried by some as exhausting to the land; but still the practice was continued, because it was found to succeed; and now the practice has, by its successful results, survived the period of its condemnation, and entered into one of more honor, in which both practice and science agree to sanction and advise its use. Here let us all take a lesson for our future guidance, and remember that old established and successful practice has truth for its foundation, and although there may also be some error intermixed with it, yet we shall be unwise to condemn any successful practice as useless, which our present imperfect knowledge cannot exactly approve of.

We have now to notice the influence of tillage operations upon the organic matter of the soil; and, without going into unnecessary detail, I may remind you that the passage of rain water (and its associates from the atmospheric air) into the soil, very materially assists in promoting the decay of these organic matters, and renders them serviceable for the support of vegetation. Thus every portion of the soil derives advantage from the tillage operations to which it is subjected. The mineral matter of the soil which is in an active condition, is thus enabled to pass into the circulation of plants. Those portions of the soil which are not in an advanced stage, but lie dormant in the soil, are, by the same power awakened to action, and transferred into an active state; whilst the insoluble grit of the soil has also gradually progressed into the next stage, or the dormant condition. The stores of ammonia which the atmosphere contains are gathered by the soil and subsequently liberated when required by a growing crop; whilst the organic matter of the soil is also, by the same agency, prepared to minister to vegetable productiveness. Thus we have nearly all the requirements of our crops supplied from natural sources, and these are rendered available by our various tillage operations.

The conclusion to which we are brought by these facts is, that tillage operations render free and available for vegetation certain fertilizing matters which are essential for our crops, and that the degree to which the resources of any soil are developed is proportioned to the extent of these observations. Practically, it matters but little whether so much alkaline matter, ammonia, and organic matter is added to the soil by manure, or converted from a dormant to an active condition. It is manifest that in both cases the soil is equally enriched by equal quantities of the same materials; but there is this advantage in favor of the tillage operations, that whilst the two methods may be equal in a chemical point of view, yet the mechanical conditions are in favor of cultivation as a substitute for manure. The food being the same, equal results would be obtained, provided other conditions were equal; but if the mechanical condition of the soil is very much improved, it will enable the crop to grow more freely, and this is so much the more advantageous for the increase of the crop, resulting from our tillage operations.

But what are the practical inferences we are to draw from these principles? Are we to consider our farms independent of our various manures? This would certainly be a premature conclusion. We see how advantageous the use of lime is, and our arguments are certainly in favor of its frequent employment in moderate quantities. It is equally clear that there is a great difference in soils as regards the mineral

matter they contain; for if they do not possess the several ingredients which the crops require, our tillage operations cannot develop them, and hence such soils will still be dependent upon the supply of manure for fitting them for being productive.

Those soils which possess rich stores of mineral matter required by plants will be enabled to yield them to vegetation under the assistance of good cultivation. But as the majority of our soils are very deficient in phosphates, and as these valuable fertilizers, even upon well-managed farms, are being continuously removed from the land, and do not in regular course of farm management find their way back again to the land, it is evident that few soils could withstand the removal of this important group of manures without some return being made periodically, and hence we may fairly anticipate considerable advantage from the continued employment of phosphatic manures. The value of farm-yard manure will still be equally great, and its economical value will not be depreciated because of tillage operations being in some manner a substitute. They must rather stand side by side as valuable co-operators in the same service, and not to be looked upon as competitors. We must not prize our manures less, but value cultivation more highly; and I have no doubt that thus the standard of our crops will be materially raised, especially if an active cultivation of the land is supported by a well-managed homestead, in which food is economically consumed and the manure carefully preserved and prepared for the use of the farm.

[Conclusion in our next.]

Fresh Eggs in Winter.

Bad eggs are a nuisance—yet how many are used. There is an error here: and the error can, to a great extent, be corrected. Almost anybody can do it—all farmers and located mechanics, the single as well as the married.—A little trouble is necessary, then the thing is secured; and there is often as much pleasure attending as trouble. The point is, to get the egg-producing instrument—the fowls—and trust not to your grocery man. If you do not, all is uncertain; you stand a good chance to get bad eggs. This is the common experience. Get the hens, and you are safe. Do not say you haven't the convenience. You need but five hens and a rooster. If your family is small—yourself and wife—three hens will furnish all the eggs you will need during the winter. In summer you will want more.

Get the Brahma, if possible, or a cross that has the Brahma. This is eminently a winter-laying kind. There are others that will lay in winter. But the Brahma will lay the year round, and is good for its flesh—is hardy. The Black Spanish has many merits. There are other good breeds that are commonly known. But get the Brahma Pootra, if you can.

You need but a small place to keep your hens. Your barn is good, or a corner of it; or a shanty built with rough boards expressly.—It will take you but a day, with a little expense. Have a vessel of water, and a place for them to wallow in; ashes are best. Have gravel or ground where your fowls can get it—and burnt bones are an addition. Hens will do well with vegetables—onions, cabbage, &c. A little pepper in their food, two or three times a week, is a help.

You will say all this is trouble. Well, then dispense with it. Put your few hens in your

barn or your shanty, and feed them the refuse of the table, which consists of animal, vegetable and farinaceous food. This is just what they want. This will support them—for you do not want hens fat to lay well—and if it does not, then give them some kind of grain in addition, it matters not much what. Buckwheat is excellent. Oats are good. So is wheat. Corn fats well, and is therefore not so good for eggs. But feed what you have, and have crushed bone and gravel, where your hens can get it, and water. You do not want to disturb them more than you can help; and make them places to lay.

By doing this—and it is certainly not much trouble, much less expense—you will have the desirable thing of fresh eggs the whole winter through—fresh and sweet from the hen—not fresh when a week old, or even two or three days in the summer, which will affect them—but such eggs as you yourself perhaps scarce know what they are, so rare is it to get an absolutely fresh egg. An egg, like an oyster or a fish, is good only when it is fresh.

Four or five hens will cost but little, if there is anything of a chance in the matter. If you have to get them at a great distance and a high price, it will only pay in case you intend to continue to keep them. Or, a mixed breed, with the Brahma as an infusion, you will be very apt to do also well—or with some other good blood mixed with the common. If you get the common pure, you will only be disappointed. They require more care to make them lay than they are worth. You must make winter (in effect) summer for them, or they will not lay.

What we have said, we have said from experience and observation. Get the right breed, and there will be no difficulty. Get a less good breed, and more care will have to be taken. G.

FROM JOHNSON COUNTY, MO.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Being favorably impressed with the idea presented in the *Rural World* that "labor is honorable;" that "to be a drone in the great hive in this age of progress, is dishonorable;" I send a word of approval and commendation—humble though it may be, and add—that the intelligent agriculturist cultivating his own soil, surrounded by fruits and flowers, is Nature's nobleman, and peer to any in the land."

Hazle Hill, from which I date my letter, can boast a high school, with an efficient corps of teachers; also, a well-attended district school. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, embracing some of the finest farming lands in the State. The prairies are rolling—too much so to suit the fancy, at first sight, of one used to the level prairies of Illinois. But after some experience in cultivating the soil, one is convinced that it is equal, if not superior, to the best soil of the Sucker State. After a little observation, one is surprised that he had not before discovered that natural drainage is superior to artificial as usually practiced.

The wheat crop in this county was good; but owing to scarcity and high price of seed last fall, was not large. To supply deficiency

in fall wheat, many farmers sowed small quantities of spring wheat. It was generally a success. One field of a few acres marketed as it came from the thresher, realized an average of thirty-two dollars per acre. Spring wheat here has not generally done well.

To insure success, the ground should not be plowed deeply at the time of sowing, as that would bury the soluble silicates of the soil, prepared by winter frost, too deeply for use the present season. But by thoroughly preparing the ground in the fall; obtaining the seed from the North and sowing early; the chances for success will be materially increased.

The farmers of the neighborhood have displayed more than usual care and energy in putting out the wheat crop; many of them plowed the ground the third time before drilling in the seed. The crop, if not large, is at least respectable. The drill mostly used is the recent invention of our fellow townsman Elijah Young. I have not heard any name for it, but will suggest that it be called "Eureka." Many experienced farmers here say, it is the best in the world. The writer has had many years of experience in wheat raising on the prairies of Illinois. He concedes to the Eureka the advantage of putting in the grain deeper than any other drill with which he is acquainted. He is of opinion, that to insure success in wheat raising, the seed should be put in deeper than it is usually done.

The inventor of the Eureka uses steel cutters, similar to the cutters of the Brown Corn Planter, in place of flukes, and can put in the grain at any required depth, or as deep as the ground has been plowed.

A field of wheat, harvested this season, put in with one of these drills, averaged about thirty bushels to the acre. As yet only a few dozens have been got out. But efforts are being made to introduce it for public favor next season.

The same ingenious farmer inventor has applied for a patent on a Sheaf Dropper, that can be attached to almost any reaper or mower at a trifling expense. The writer saw it attached to a Manny Mower. It drops the sheaves as true as if laid by hand a straw at a time. It is a great saver of hard labor, as the driver regulates the size of the sheaves with his foot.

Early planted corn is good, owing to drouth. Late corn is almost a failure.

The apple crop in this neighborhood is good: some varieties very fine. I will particularize one, a seedling called Huntsman's Favorite, originating in the orchard of our enterprising townsman Judge Downing. It is very fine.—The tree is a vigorous grower, upright, hardy, and like the Winesap a sure bearer. The fruit is large, round, of a golden yellow, sub acid, rich, one of the best, will be a favorite wherever known, time from December to middle of March.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Now is the time for our friends to get up clubs for 1867. It needs but a little perseverance on the part of every subscriber to raise four names and six dollars, and thus obtain a premium in grape vines or raspberry plants.

Ditching—a Machine.

Ditching is the great want of the age with the farmer. In nothing do we suffer so much as in neglect of this; and mostly in consequence of a lack of the proper machinery to prosecute it. Other departments are properly complimented; but this is as yet comparatively unfilled. Dry soil, the great want of the farmer, can only be had at considerable expense—too much often to permit of the expense. At least this is the opinion. We think, however, the opinion is somewhat ill-founded. Ditching can be done by degrees on almost every farm. A little each year will eventually drain a farm.—The worst is generally to start—particularly to start well. When once the benefit is fully appreciated in all its details, there will be little trouble after that. Let each farmer apply himself intelligently to his task, and do something each year—as much as he can. Let him not put it off.

Machinery is being called in to some extent to aid in this matter. We notice a machine—Sturbeck's Ditching Machine—exhibited at the late State Fair at Saratoga, N.Y., which is highly recommended. The *Country Gentleman* says of it: The cutting part consists of a large cast-iron wheel seven feet in diameter, and weighing 550 pounds. The edge or rim is six and a half inches wide. On each side of this rim are screwed iron plates or flanges parallel with the side of the wheel, six inches wide, forming two cutting ridges six and a half inches apart. The weight of the machine sinks these cutters into the earth, which, being wedged between them, rises with the revolution of the wheel, until thrown out by a scraper near the top, on sloping platforms, which carry off the earth to each side of the ditch. The machine thus cuts about six inches at each passing. The wheel and its cutting flanges being all of one solid piece, cannot easily get out of order. This liability is still further lessened by its simply rolling over the ground—so that when it comes to a large stone it rises over it with ease, without stop or jar to the machine. Small stones are carried up between the plates without difficulty or detriment. The machine is large and heavy, and has to be drawn by four horses—the cost will be about \$350. The manufacturers claim that four horses will cut eight hundred rods of three feet ditch per day; allowing \$16 per day for man, horses and machine—it will be perceived that the cost is only two cents per rod.

If this machine proves what it purports and promises to be, a great desideratum will have been gained—for, although a small farm cannot bear the expense, the use of such a machine may be secured as in the case of other machines too costly for each farmer to have. Thus one machine may do the work of a small neighborhood.

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm.

That an offensive war against weeds, is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

AUDRAIN COUNTY (MO.) FAIR.

The Audrain County Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened its second annual exhibition on its Fair Grounds at Mexico on Tuesday the 9th October, and continued during the week. It was, without doubt, the finest exhibition of the kind ever held in the State outside of St. Louis. As the weather continued very fine, large crowds attended—a large proportion of whom were ladies. The amphitheatre, extending half way around the ring, was filled to overflowing with the fairest of the fair—and I must say, that while Audrain bids fair to excel in its agricultural fair, that it cannot be surpassed in the beauty of its fair sex.

The first day was principally devoted to the exhibition of articles in the Ladies' Department, Agricultural and Horticultural productions, and Machinery. The exhibition by the ladies was very good, the home manufactured domestics being very fine. The display of Fruits and vegetables was not very large but good, considering the unfavorable season. Judge Clark of Mexico, received the premium for best display of fruit. In Grain, Mr. J. C. Smith received the premium for best bushel of wheat; while Judge Lackland had the best exhibition of rye and oats.

But very few Agricultural Implements or machinery were exhibited, and they all by McKee & Co., of Mexico.

The exhibition of sheep was very fine. The premium on long-wooled sheep was awarded to M. F. Simmons of Audrain, on a very fine Lincolnshire. M. J. Price of Audrain was awarded the premium for middle-wooled sheep upon some fine Cotswolds. Messrs. Judkins & Barbour had a fine lot of Merinos on exhibition. The best mutton sheep was a cross of Cotswold and South-down shown by Robt. Penn.

The show of hogs was not large; J. W. Gamble received the premium for best aged boar. Judge Lackland for best boar pig, on a fine Berkshire.

Draft horses were exhibited in the afternoons. Samuel Turner received the premium for best aged stallion for draft purposes, while John Sims of Audrain received the premium for the best colt—his colt was very fine, it was sired by Ben. S. Bigbee's famous Black Hawk. Mr. Sim's colt received the premium in Sweepstakes in this class.

The exhibition for the second day commenced with saddle horses, and I suppose there has not been a finer show of horses in the State than this. P. J. Quisenberry took the premium for best stallion of four years and over, and Mr. Sim's colt received another premium. Mr. J. P. Harris of Boone took the premium for the best saddle mare in a ring of sixteen entries. W. H. Jacobs of Boone, for best gelding in a ring of nineteen.

The show of Cattle was fine. Mr. H. Larimore of Callaway being present with his fine thoroughbreds and carrying off most of the premiums. Mr. Larimore's heifer, "Ida Lee" receiving the admiration of every one.

The exhibition of model horses occupied the most of the third day. It was fine and the

contest spirited, for some of the finest horses in the State were present. In the stallion ring of four years and over, it was soon found to lay between R. Clark's of Boone, celebrated horse Whistler, and T. J. Barker's of Monroe, horse Jack White—both fine horses. Whistler, a blood bay, large, spirited, perfect in every point, limbs and quarters showing great strength and activity, finely arched neck, and a head that an artist would be delighted to get for a model—he is indeed a magnificent horse, and was evidently the favorite with the crowd. Jack White, while not making so magnificent an appearance, was a beautiful Chestnut sorrel, with a glossy coat that looked like velvet, and a form that one would scarcely wish to change—was a real beauty, and in the opinion of the judges the best model horse, for they gave him the red ribbon.

The fourth day commenced with the show of Jack stock, and some fine animals were shown. Robt. Wade of Audrain took most of the premiums on Jacks, while M. McKim of Callaway took the premium for the best Jennets.

The exhibition of harness horses was very good. W. H. Jacobs of Boone, had the best aged stallion, and J. Sims' fine colt took an other red ribbon. J. P. Harris took the premium for best mare in single harness, and A. K. Edwards took for the best single harness gelding. C. McCracken of Callaway, took the ribbon for the best pair of carriage horses, and B. S. Bigbee took it on the best pair of mares—his beautiful matches Katie and Nannie.

The show of mules was very good—all very fine animals.

The exhibition of blooded horses took place on the fifth day. The contest was again between Whistler and Jack White—and this time the bay received the award. Judge Lackland received the premium for the best three year old stallion, on his fine blooded horse Audrain, and Sims' colt came in for honors again. C. G. Perkins of Boone, received the premium for the best aged mare, upon his very fine mare Venus, while Mr. Sam Kenan of Boone received a red ribbon upon his beautiful one-year old mare, which also received the premium in the Sweepstakes model ring. In general Sweepstakes Whistler carried off the palm in his ring, and B. S. Bigbee's Black Hawk took the premium for best stallion with three of his get of colts.

The Pony ring was good, and the ring of Boy Riders was quite interesting, the premium being awarded to Jeff. Bredgelord's little boy, aged 7—he rode extremely well for one of his age.

The exhibition of lady equestrianship was the last and decidedly the best. Three ladies entered the lists, and all rode well. The premium was awarded to Miss Belle Wallace of Audrain, who is a very fine rider—she sat upon her horse very gracefully and managed him with such ease and dexterity that showed she was no novice in the saddle.

This closed the exhibition, and the crowd separated in high spirits, seeming very well satisfied with the week's entertainment.

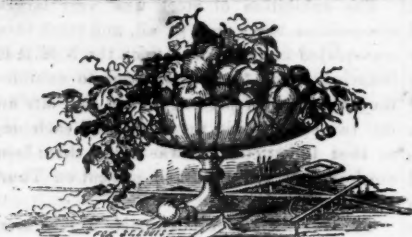
The exhibition of stock was very large—competition being open to all, and stock being transported free of charge upon the N.M.R.R., inducing many from a distance to exhibit—they also carried passengers for half fare and ran two extra trains upon this road each day, so that the attendance was large, there being not less than ten thousand present on Thursday.

The Officers and Stockholders feel so much encouraged by their perfect success, that they intend greatly increasing their accommodations for visitors and exhibitors. They purpose enlarging their grounds to fifteen or twenty acres—increase the number of stalls—extend the amphitheatre entirely around the ring, and build a large hall for the exhibition of fruit, vegetables, machinery, fancy articles, &c.—They also propose to offer next year larger premiums. The probability is, that the District Fair now held at Paris will be removed to this point, as Mexico possesses advantages over every other place in this portion of the State, being located upon the railroad, and about the centre of a very fine farming and stock raising district. The citizens of Mexico seem very enterprising, and the place is growing very rapidly; several very fine buildings are in course of erection, among which is a large hotel, being built by Mr. Ringo, and several large stores by other enterprising men. **OBSERVER.**

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.—The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following method: "To 1 gallon of water add 1½ lb. of salt and the same quantity each of sugar, saltpetre and potash; in this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then put it into a tub to cool, and when cold pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt. If this recipe is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good."

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.—Every evening I take the eggs collected during the day, and rub them with butter or the purest lard. Every pore of the shell must be filled, else the air is not excluded. I have all ready a tin box or canister and plenty of salt. I put a layer of salt and then place in rows my eggs: go on alternately with layers of eggs and salt, leaving room for the lid to close firmly. The exclusion of air is the secret of preservation. I have many sizes of canisters stored with eggs. My largest contain ten dozen eggs. Be sure the lid of the box is close fitting, otherwise you will find the eggs, like those of London, unlike Scotch eggs. Many ladies have particular positions for the eggs, but I find mine are delicious after four months, by placing them without reference to top or bottom.

REMEDY FOR RED LICE ON CATTLE.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says one of the best remedies for red lice on cattle is strong water potatoes have been boiled in, and not washed. If the first washing does not kill them, the second will.



HORTICULTURAL.

SOIL FOR PEACHES.

A sandy soil is generally selected—and with judgment. The peach cannot bear excess of moisture, nor a compact soil; and sand answers both for drainage and easy passage of the roots. But these qualities apply not only to the peach, but to trees and plants in general. We see no reason why this tree may not flourish in soil where other trees are successful. There is a difference in hardiness; but this has reference more to climate than to soil. And, further: clay and lime, it is known, have the virtue of improving the quality of fruit. On this principle, we see no reason why this delicate fruit should not have all the advantages which can be given it. A deeply cultivated soil, thoroughly comminuted and well-drained, with a good proportion of clay or lime, or both, will no doubt prove an advantage, at least in what is the characteristic of this fruit—its deliciousness of flavor. More care will be required with such soil; but will it not pay? It will, and it has; it is doing that constantly; but only in well prepared and well taken-care-of soil, which it generally does not receive: there is too much labor. The principle no doubt admits of thorough success. Only give it the advantages which a sandy soil has—drainage and mellowness.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

How to Succeed With Blackberries.

Travelling in Missouri a year ago, I uniformly found that the richest soil produced the best berries—not only the best in flavor and general quality, but vastly in quantity—and, what is perhaps of equal importance, early maturity. This in the rich soil of the West. It is difficult to get ground too rich for blackberries—I have reference to the New Rochelle.

As it is in the West, so is it in the East.—Manure plentifully applied is necessary—absolutely—to a good crop; and clean culture is also indispensable, not only between the hills, but between the rows as well. And the whole field should be mulched—no successful culture can do without this. It not only keeps the grass out, but it moistens and keeps mellow the soil—and moisture is necessary at the fruiting time.

Barn-yard manure should be applied plentifully on even rich soil. If the ground is trenched deeply, all the better.

This treatment, and a warm location, will make blackberry culture a sure thing, as the frost never interferes with this fruit. It is hardy, and it never fails to blossom and to fruit

—it but needs a soil to drive it, and an exemption from weeds, &c., as we have noted.

The New Rochelle should be clipped to four feet, and kept there, with its laterals in proper check. No staking is needed in field-culture, unless the crop is very heavy and the canes are long; and even then but little is gained. F.G.

HINTS ON TREE PLANTING.

We do not know that we can do a better thing, at this season, now that the time for planting out all sorts of fruit and deciduous trees is at hand, than to recapitulate the experience of the best nurserymen in regard to the mode of transplanting young trees so as to promote their vigorous growth in the orchard, if fruit trees, or in the ground, if intended for shelter or for shade.

Two cardinal errors are not unfrequently committed by persons unacquainted with the habits of trees. The first error is in assuming that the larger sized trees, when taken from the nursery or elsewhere, are best suited to transplanting, and the other lies in planting the roots too deep in the soil. There are also minor errors in the mode of planting which we propose to notice presently.

In fruit trees, the younger the tree is taken from the nursery and set out where it is to stand permanently, the more certain it is, from the less injury done to its roots, to take a vigorous start in the spring. For apples, pears, cherries, plums and damsons, the safest trees to plant are those of short, stocky, robust habit, and which, in point of age, do not exceed from two to three years from the period of budding or grafting. For peaches and apricots, trees planted one year from the bud, or not more than two at the outside, are the best—so also with deciduous trees. These should rarely, if ever, exceed from three to four years old when planted; and if they are not nursery trees, but of natural forest growth, the preference should be given to those that have grown singly and have had free scope to develop their roots and branches, rather than to such as have been taken from places where they were crowded in with others. Two advantages are thus gained—greater hardiness and a more perfect development of roots.

These hints are sufficient to show what sort of trees are best to choose. Now as to planting: In orchards, apple and pear trees should be placed thirty feet apart, and peach trees about half that distance. The ground should be made rich, and in respect to apples and pears, should be regularly cultivated for at least five years, when it may be grassed down; for the trees will then be able to take care of themselves. In peach orchards, the soil should be broken up annually and no crops but hoed crops should be cultivated between the rows. Turnips, beets, cabbages and potatoes, are the best for this purpose. Two years in heavy clover will go far to kill the best peach orchard ever planted. In April, the peach trees should be carefully wormed; and in the fall of the year, the earth should be drawn from their roots and a liberal dressing of unslaked wood ashes applied around each tree, close to the trunk. In the spring, the ashes be forked into the soil and the intervals between the rows plowed as before.

In planting, no matter what the kind of tree may be, make the holes not less than three feet wide—four would be better—and two feet deep. While digging the holes, lay aside the top soil by itself, and when the subsoil is reached, place that too by itself, to be scattered, after planting, over the surrounding land. Have ready at hand, or at a point from whence it can be easily carted, a quantity of rich soil, composed of wood's earth and the accumulations of hedge rows, mixed thoroughly with lime at the rate of five bushels of lime to a hundred bushels of soil. Of this compost, drop beside each hole a quantity sufficient to compensate for the subsoil which has been or is to be thrown away.

Before setting the trees, provide stakes pointed at one end, six feet long and from two to two and a half inches in diameter. Drive one stake a little to the northwest of the center of each hole. See that it is firm and upright and then commence filling in the hole with finely pulverized soil, until the hole is filled to within a few inches of the surface. Pack the soil well by treading; but not too heavily. Now set the tree to be planted so that the roots shall come within a couple of inches of the surface; round off the soil so as to allow for settling; fasten the tree to the stake with a straw band; put a mulch of straw or any kind of rough vegetable fiber about the tree and the work is done. The advantage derived from selecting young trees and planting them in the manner just described, are so obvious, both in respect to the better preservation of the vitality of the tree and the admission of air and water to the roots, that comment would be superfluous. One word more. Use no barn-yard manure in setting trees. It is injurious. Lime and potash are what the trees principally require, and these are provided in the manner already described.—[Maryland Farmer.]

VINE CULTURE.

Horace Greeley says: The grape under skilful culture, is a surer crop than almost any other delicate fruit, the strawberry only excepted. Experienced growers say that grapes may be grown, wherever they thrive at all, for the price of wheat, pound for pound; yet while wheat scarcely averages 4c a pound to growers, grapes can almost always be sold at double that price. We can start the vine and enjoy the fruit within three years; whereas at least thrice that time is required to bring an orchard from infancy to maturity. Our farmers and mechanics, their wives and children, but especially our farm-laborers and day-laborers, ought to eat far more good fruit and far less salt meat; and they cannot until fruit becomes far cheaper and far more abundant. I would suggest to our agricultural societies, State and local, the expediency of concerted, systematic effort to extend the cultivation of the vine. Let us organize county and town societies which shall have the diffusion of vine culture for one of their prominent objects. It would be easy to have a few vines planted on every farm, and then theft—a sad discouragement to fruit growers—would be obviated. Only let us make grapes as abundant as potatoes, and they will be no more stolen.

APPLE-TREE BORERS.

A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* says: I noticed an article on the apple-tree borer, by J. B. Callender. After discovering the borer had attacked the young trees, he went to work with bent wires, sharp pointed knives, gimlets, &c., and thinks he destroyed some 600 of these pests from 100 trees, and concludes with "The only way to rid our trees of the borer I conceive is to dig them out."

Now I have no fault to find with this conclusion. There is no other, or better way than a judicious use of the knife and a good stiff wire to get rid of these customers when once they have got possession of the trees. But it seems to me, that a little care and labor will keep them away from the trees; if this can be done, is it not better that, instead of killing the trees to get rid of them, not to let them get in at all? To do this, some knowledge of the origin and habits of the borer seems important.

The borer is the offspring of the *Saperda*, of which there are several species. One of the most destructive of these species is the larva of the *Saperda Candida*, or apple-tree borer. The *Saperda* deposits its eggs on the bark, and the larva penetrates the tree just above, or it may be just below the surface, and cuts its way in a winding direction upward, and if several are allowed to work, the tree is inevitably destroyed. To prevent their attacks, it is important that the young trees should be planted in rich soil, that all sprouts, suckers and grass should be carefully removed and kept away from the roots. In the next place a composition consisting of one pint of sulphur, one gallon of soft soap with tobacco water sufficient to make it of the consistency of paint should be applied to the tree in May, with a brush, so as to extend a little below the surface and perhaps a foot or two above; or take a small quantity of ashes or sand and scour the bark gently at the surface where the eggs are deposited, by claspings the tree with the hand passing it up and down, using the hand round the tree; this should be done once a week during May and June. Either of these remedies will effectually protect the trees from the borers, and they, or some similar remedy must not be neglected, if we expect to grow apple trees.

The carelessness and inattention to young and even old orchards is the cause of the prevalence of this insect, and so long as we neglect using the proper means to prevent their ravages, so long they inevitably destroy our trees. Many desire to raise good fruit; they purchase and plant choice trees, and in nine cases out of ten they think they have nothing more to do until they pluck the ripe, golden fruit. Such persons have yet to learn, that fruit trees cannot now be successfully grown in that manner, and unless they mean to bestow some care upon them, even as much as they would bestow upon a field of corn, they had better abandon the idea of growing fruit trees altogether. I should rather think that Mr. Callender's trees are fatally injured; they are no better for having 600 borers extracted from 100 trees: all this might have been prevented by a mere trifle of labor. Like thousands of others he did not take much notice and less care of his trees until it was too late, and so had to learn by costly experience what he might have known before had he taken the necessary pains to learn.

GRAPE.—William Saunders (and no man knows better) holds two undeniable facts in grape culture:

1. That the best fruit is produced on the strongest and best ripened shoots.

2. That the shoots produced from spurs never mature so thoroughly as those produced from terminal buds.

Farther, that properly ripened fruit will never be produced from unripened wood. Fruit apparently well-colored may be seen on green

growths, but such fruit does not possess the characteristics of a well-ripened bunch of grapes.

FRUIT--TREES--VINES.

We have repeatedly called attention to the importance of planting fruit-trees, and are pleased to learn that many farmers of our State, and especially of St. Louis county, have quite extensively entered upon fruit growing. Our market can never be overstocked with good fruit. Every farmer should make fruit a specialty. If he has but thirty or forty acres of ground, he should plant eight or ten of them in fruit. Nothing will "pay" better. In many fruits it takes but the short period of three years to bring a full crop. When three or four years old, every tree, bush or vine will yield the producer a dollar at least. We have, however, known peach trees to yield from \$20 to \$25, dwarf pears from \$5 to \$10; apples from \$20 to \$30; a grape vine, from \$2 to \$4, &c., &c. But in putting out fruit, every variety will not always "hit," consequently an estimated average of one dollar on each tree, bush or vine we think very reasonable. We know a gentleman in this county who realized over \$2,000 from 500 grape vines, during the present fall; which is over \$4 to each vine—the vines being of three years' growth. There is no mistaking these facts. If the farmer, or the possessor of a small piece of land, will consult his interest, he will not allow another fall or spring to pass without improving so favorable an opportunity.

There is one thing, however, not to be overlooked: the selection of stock. Almost any kind of fruit will grow in this climate, if obtained from soil nearest the character of that in which it is to become permanent; hence we advise those intending to plant out trees, to procure them from our home nurseries, and they will be found to thrive better, bear more abundantly and live longer than those propagated in a foreign soil or climate. We have in the past year or two heard of fruit-growers patronizing different nurseries, both home and foreign, by way of experiment, and in every instance the home stock has proved fifty per cent. better.

While on this subject we will state that the stock obtained from the St. Louis Nursery of Mr. Norman J. Colman, editor of the *Rural World*, is highly commended by all who have patronized him in the purchase of their fruit trees, vines, &c. The soil of his nursery seems to be better adapted for the propagation of fruit than that of adjoining states, it being about an average of the soil of St. Louis county, and in this particular is far preferable to the stock from foreign nurseries.—(*Missouri Daily Democrat*, October 30th.)

Grape cuttings, made as soon as the foliage of the vine drops, and planted out in well-prepared land, will start early in the spring, and make a stronger and better growth than when made during winter and planted out in the spring.

Old garden soils, which have been liberally manured, sometimes become sour for want of alkali, and in such cases the use of lime, and even of quick-lime, is judicious.

CELERY.

The following is extracted from the proceedings of the New York Farmers' Club:

Aaron Wright, Salem, N. J., asks: "Will the Club please give some information in regard to the cultivation of celery—the soil best adapted to its growth, the best fertilizer to be used, and the probable and possible yield per acre?"

The Chairman called upon P. T. Quinn to answer these questions. Mr. Q. said it might be interesting to the inquirer and some others, although it seemed to him like a thrice-told tale. It makes but little difference whether the soil is clayey loam or sandy loam; it will grow in pretty stiff clay. There are two requisites, however, that cannot be dispensed with. The ground must be extremely rich, and deeply and finely cultivated. I would not recommend using an excessive quantity of manure with the celery crop; but I care not how much has been used with the preceding one.

Around New York a celery crop follows early cabbage, early peas, or early potatoes. Then the ground being deeply and finely pulverized, it is manured with compost or some special manure, such as guano, super-phosphate, flour of bone, etc.

A gardener does not think he gets a paying crop unless he can make his celery plants grow two and a half feet high. The seed is sown early in spring—indeed it is one of the first sown in open ground. It is a common practice when the plants are a few inches high, to cut off the tops to make them grow more stocky.—They are not ready to set out until June or July; they are then planted in rows three to four feet apart, three-and-a-half or four inches between plants. The trench system of planting is entirely abolished. When the plants have grown 14 or 16 inches high, they are worked by what is termed hand-handling, that is, the stalks being held close together, the earth is drawn up and pressed around them. Later in the season they are earthed up so as to form ridges two or three feet high. The quantity and price vary so much that it is difficult to state it. The range is from \$200 to \$400 per acre. For keeping celery so that it can always be obtained during winter, a narrow trench is made 14 to 16 inches deep, upon a spot that has a slight inclination, and in this trench about the last of October, or before freezing-weather, the plants are packed as closely as they can stand, and hay placed along each side, so as to be convenient for covering whenever a freezing night threatens; and before the ground freezes it is hauled up on each side of the row, the plants being previously closely pressed together, and then so banked up that only the center of the tops stick out. The whole ridge is then covered with coarse manure sufficient to prevent freezing. In filling the trench always commence at the upper end, and in taking out the celery whether for use or to send to market, always work up from the lower end.

GRAPE VINES.—Prune as soon as the leaves are off—this is when to prune. How to prune will depend upon the vine and the person's knowledge of its manner of growth. We can only give general directions. Look at your vine now that it is divested of leaves. All that is seen of the wood of the present year's growth, has borne and done its duty. The buds upon the canes, that now look insignificant, are next spring to throw out vigorous shoots and bear fruit. If all the buds are left, there will be many weak shoots and little fruit. If this year's shoots are cut back to two or three buds, these remaining buds will push out vigorous shoots and produce much better fruit than if the vine had been allowed to run wild. Have this in mind whenever the vine is pruned—the buds, and not the wood now on the vine, are to produce fruit. Prune understandingly.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The first positive fact which the grape grower must bear in mind is the relation of leaves to light. Unless these are exposed to light they will fail to perform their proper functions, and hence any system of training which does not make full provision for a broad display of leaves to light, fails of its purpose. From this point of view, consider the various systems in use—stakes, trellises, also the corkscrew system. Each cultivator can follow out the details for himself, but always bear in mind the positive fact we have stated.

The second fact which meets us is, the relation which subsists between roots and leaves. Leaves cannot grow without roots—roots cannot extend without the action of leaves.

Is not this fact of value in connection with the subject of bringing vines forward rapidly in a healthy manner? If you wish to develop a strongly-rooted plant in a healthy manner, you must encourage the growth of leaves and their exposure to the light, neither cutting off too many young shoots, nor letting the leaves crowd each other, become dirtied on the ground or injured by too much blowing about. On the other hand, to encourage the growth of leaves you must take care of the roots. Soil in fine tilth, abundance of nourishment and thorough mulching in young plants, will tend to promote the desired result.

A few days ago we passed two vineyards, which had been planted about the same time, and under pretty much the same circumstances. But while the vines in one had been carefully tied up to proper stakes and the whole strength of the plant confined to one shoot, the plants in the other vineyard had received no pruning, and had been allowed to toss about on the ground, dirtied by every rain and injured by every wind. The soil in both vineyards had been kept clean and mellow, and yet the one that had been tied up was fully one year ahead of the other. So much for the effect of light and air on the leaves reacting on the roots.

Moreover what effect has over-bearing upon the vine? When a vine is over-loaded with fruit, the leaves perform their function; but all their results are applied to the sustaining of the fruit. The roots send matter up continually, but get nothing in return. They are over-worked, weakened and exhausted. If in the following year they have to grow much new wood and many bunches of fruit, they will fail to ripen either. Therefore, to restore a vine which has been injured by over-bearing, we must give it one year's rest from fruiting, and must not prune it back too severely. We want the production of leaves in large quantity over a large surface, and this is best obtained by leaving in a moderate supply of old wood. If the wood is all cut back, then the roots have to raise up new shoots and leaves before they can derive much benefit. Take up one of last year's canes which you threw away. It has material enough within itself to develop a large amount of leaves, and will do so if placed in a warm and moist situation, without any extraneous aid. Therefore, leave it on your vine and it will be all the better for it, but leave no fruit until your vines have recovered.

We can point to a vineyard of several acres which four years ago was injured by over-bearing, and in no year since that time has its vines borne more than half a crop.

So far as we know, the plan we have indicated is not the method usually followed. When a vineyard has been injured by over-bearing, the rule is to prune back closely and fruit moderately. It seems to us that a better rule would be to leave a good deal of wood, but remove all the fruit for one year.

The third fact is that all sudden checks operate injuriously to the vine. Every vine-grower knows this. Is it well, then, to allow a large amount of young foliage to grow on your vine, and then suddenly cut it nearly all away some bright day?

The fourth fact is that heavy soils give the largest bunches and the most luscious fruit. Light soils give small bunches, hard, firm growth of wood, and spicy fruit. Which would you choose for wine? Which for the table?—*Country Gentleman.*

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

Meramec Horticultural Society.

EUREKA, 11th October, 1866.

The 94th meeting was held at the residence of Dr. J. B. H. Beale. President Harris in the chair.

Letter from M. P. Wilder and reply thereto, read by Secretary; and his views as to a winter meeting of American Pomological Society, fully indorsed.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to secure the representation of the Society in the State Board of Agriculture, and Dr. A. W. McPherson appointed Delegate; and Dr. McPherson and Messrs. Bell and Muir said Committee.

Samples of Sorghum syrup were presented by Dr. Beale, L. D. Votaw and G. Pauls. The two first very fair, of excellent quality; the last very dark and thick. It was stated that the crop of syrup was much smaller per acre than in former years.

A fine sample of Blackberry Wine was presented by L. D. Votaw, but lacking age to develop its qualities.

The Fruit Committee reported—Ortley, very fine, by R. A. Lewis. Ortley, a magnificent sample, left with the Secretary by Herman Stienes. Surprise, by G. W. Davis. Newtown Pippin, Kentucky Fall Queen, Rambo, Jenetion, E. Spitzenberg, Ortley and Pryor's Red, by Dr. Beale. Fall Queen, Jenetion, Golden Russett, Yellow Belleflower, Swaar, Scarlet Pearmain and two varieties unknown. Red Russett, E. Spitzenberg, Pryor's Red, Rambo, Jenetion, Ortley, Ruben's Green, and two varieties unknown, by John King. Winesap and two varieties unknown, by L. D. Votaw.

The Flower Committee reported—A magnificent bouquet by Mrs. Augustine, containing nine varieties of Dahlia, which for beauty of color and perfection of form, can hardly be excelled; with Roses, Pelargoniums, Antirrhinums, Blotched Petunias, Verbenas, Stocks, Feverfew, Tagetes, Marigolds, Basil, Dolichos, Honeysuckles, Coleias, Evergreens, &c. By Mrs. Dr. Beale, fine salver of Double Balsams, and a vase bouquet of Zinnias, Everlasting Heliotropes, Antirrhinum, Mignonette, Petunia, Nigella, Basella, Stocks, Phlox, Tassel Flower, Passion Flower, &c., and fine pot specimens of Canna Indica and Canna Warscewiczii. A fine bouquet by Mrs. Davis.

The Vegetable Committee reported—Large Turnips by Dr. Cooper, and White Sprout and English Fluke Potatoes by L. D. Votaw.

Considerable discussion was had on the culture of Sorghum and the growth of the Doolittle Raspberry.

EUREKA, 1st Nov., 1866.

The 95th meeting was held at the house of John S. Seymour. President Harris in the chair.

A discussion was had on the culture of the Sweet Potato.

The Fruit Committee reported—By Mr. Davis, one variety unknown, supposed to be a seedling, indicating good size and color and very long keeping.—John King, E. Spitzenberg. James Shields, fine White Winter Pearmain. Wm. Muir, Baldwin, Rambo, Gloria Mundi, Herman, Lemon Pippin, Clyde Beauty, Fameuse, Newtown Pippin, White Winter Pearmain, Fall Queen, E. Spitzenberg, Gilpin, Jenetion, Bergner, Gothhouse, Cullasaga, Oblong Crab, Lawrence, Greening. J. S. Seymour, second crop of Concord Grapes and ripe Cutter Seedling Strawberries.

The Flower Committee reported a very fine bouquet by Mrs. Augustine, containing, if not the "last rose of summer," a very fine collection of late blooming Roses, Dahlias, and a large and varied collection of floral beauties tastefully interspersed with bunches of perfectly ripe and fully developed Strawberries and Evergreens.

The Vegetable Committee reported—A very large Yam, and Peach Blow Potatoes, by Jas. Brown.—Peach Blow, White Neshannock, Fisk Eye, White Sprout, and Fluke, all very fine, by Ponson Sullivan.

The Wine Committee reported three samples of wine by J. S. Seymour. 1. A fine Blackberry wine. 2. A sweet Concord wine. 3. Genuine Concord wine—a portion of 750 gallons. A good article. The abundance of the produce and good quality of the wine, will cause it to enter largely into our home consumption, and render it as much a wine for general use, as it is already acknowledged to be the grape for general cultivation.

It was, on motion, Resolved, to visit the grounds of Mr. Seymour. Here we saw the first planting of the Lawton Blackberry in our State, still bearing as large crops of large berries as at any period or any subsequent planting. The Wilson's Albany Strawberry is his staple: finds none that has the money in it that the Wilson has. His vineyard of 500 bearing Concord vines is in good order, planted 10x10, trained on trellis and pruned to fruit one-half of the vine each year on four canes springing from horizontal 'thighs.' This method he has found simple and successful.—Posts 3x5 inches, 9 feet high, and boiled in gas-tar for three feet, so as to have a thorough coating to reach above ground. He sets his stakes by taking out one spadeful as deep as can be taken, then makes a hole with a heavy crow-bar, and drives down the stakes—sharpened before being tarred—with a mallet. The stakes are set to every second vine, and four wires passed through the posts, and a light prop set in the intermediate space. Tarring, he thinks, costs about two cents. Posts set three years were cut into, and no marks of drawing moisture or decay under the tar.

After going over the grounds, the Society again organized.

A member called attention to some facts of great importance, in our estimate of operations and their social effects. Some years ago Eureka was projected, and a Company formed with large capital to quarry its excellent building rock and raise up a railroad town. To-day that chartered company is unheard of and Eureka only known by its Cord-wood and its Small Fruits. Eureka has been mainly built up, its waste lands cultivated and its excellencies developed by one brain. The Wilson's Albany Strawberry, the Lawton Blackberry, and the Concord Grape, in the hands of John S. Seymour has done this important work.

The President appointed the next meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Jas. L. Bell, Eureka, at which the election of officers will take place.

WM. MUIR, Sec.

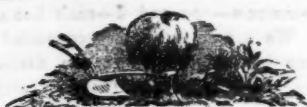
Illinois Horticultural Society.

This Society will hold its annual meeting on the 11th of December, at Champaign, Ill.—We are informed that it will, in all probability, be one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held by this Society.

Champaign is the home of Hon. M. L. Dunlap, one of the most enthusiastic horticulturists of Illinois, and he is preparing for a large meeting. He is giving the matter his special attention, and with his large acquaintance and wide influence, he will have a large attendance. The meeting is designed especially for fruit growers—for practical men—who are invited to attend, relate experiences, compare notes, and discuss differences candidly and impartially.

Several able lecturers will be present to entertain the members and the public of evenings. We can earnestly invite all to attend. The living tongue is the best instructor, and in the oral discussions valuable truths will be impressed upon the mind which in many cases would have never been acquired by reading.

The latch strings of the Champaigners will all hang out, and a pleasant, social and instructive time may be surely anticipated.



EDITOR'S TABLE.

PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. THE ST. LOUIS RASPBERRY.

The best hardy red raspberry yet tested in this vicinity, is the St. Louis. It is a free, vigorous grower, and very productive. The fruit is large, bright red, sweet, and of the best raspberry flavor. No farmer's garden is complete without it.

To any Club Agent who will obtain the names of Four Subscribers and remit us Six Dollars for the *Rural World* for 1867, we will send free by mail, prepaying postage, *Two Dozen Plants* of the *St. Louis Raspberry*. Every Subscriber can now obtain this excellent variety of the raspberry by a very little effort without cost.

Those preferring the Grape Vines—viz., Six Concord Grape Vines for a like Club, can obtain them instead of the St. Louis Raspberry plants, if they desire.

The *Rural World* will be sent free the balance of this year to all persons now subscribing for 1867. Clubs for next year are now in order, and all parties should take advantage of the liberal terms now offered. Other Premiums for larger Clubs will be announced, but names now sent in will be counted in the larger clubs. No time, therefore, need be lost. We expect to more than double our circulation between this time and January. Friends, now is the time for action.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association, will be held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the election of officers, to take into consideration the Wool Tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the States; and it is to be hoped the Wool Growing interest of every part of the country will be fully represented.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—This is a Literary Journal of the first water. It is the best family and ladies' paper issued by the American press. No one can read it a year, or a single copy, without being decidedly benefited. But its chief merit lies in its excellent reading for the gentler sex. It is published by Morris & Willis weekly, at \$3 per annum, at \$107 Fulton Street, New York.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN ON THE RELATION OF THE SEXES.—Such is the title of a neat little volume which we find upon our table. Its perusal by the young of both sexes will have a most healthful and beneficial effect. How little is this relationship properly understood by the young. The tone of the work is highly moral. Published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass. at 40 cents per copy.

SALE OF THE RACE HORSE KENTUCKY.—We learn on good authority, that the renowned racer Kentucky has been sold by Messrs. Osgood & Travers, his owners, to Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, for the princely sum of \$40,000. He will probably retire from the turf, on which his career has been so brilliantly successful, and be devoted to perpetuate at the stud the matchless speed and endurance which has made his name imperishable in the annals of the American turf. He was defeated but once, and that when utterly out of condition, when he was beaten by his famous half-brother Norfolk, in the Jersey Derby of 1864. His winnings, in purse and stakes alone, amount to over \$11,000. He was bred by Mr. John M. Clay, of Kentucky, after which State he was named, and was sold by that gentleman, after winning the two-year old stake at the Patterson fall meeting of 1864, along with his half-brother Arcola, to Messrs. Osgood & Travers, for the sum of \$7,000. He has ever since been trained in Mr. Hunter's stable, that gentleman taking one-half of the winnings for the expense of training. As a racer Kentucky may justly be considered the equal of his great sire, Lexington.

SIGNS OF A HARD WINTER.—The phenomena which usually presage, according to the notions of the very observant in such matters, the approach of a hard winter, are becoming very marked as the season progresses. Hives are said to be overflowing with honey; the husks of corn are declared to be of extra thickness, and the furs of animals are pronounced exceedingly rich and heavy. It is observed, too, that the rats are traveling eastwardly in great numbers, and that the squirrels are making arrangements on an increased scale for the storage of nuts.

ILLINOIS.—At the Illinois State Fair, the following officers were elected to serve the society for two years to come:

President.—A. B. McConnell, Springfield.
Vice Presidents.—H. D. Emery, Chicago—at large; G. W. Gage, Cook county; M. Dean, DeKalb county; C. H. Rosensteel, Stephenson county; G. Lee, Mercer county; E. H. Clapp, Peoria county; O. B. Galusha, Kendall county; Dr. W. Kyle, Edgar county; G. W. Minier, Tazewell county; J. H. Spears, Menard county; D. D. Shumway, Christian county; U. Mills, Marion county; D. B. Gillham, Madison county; H. S. Osburn, Perry county.
Secretary.—John P. Reynolds, Springfield.
Treasurer.—John W. Bunn, Springfield.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We regret to see that this institution must be placed on the list of those in difficulty, judging from the following statement in a late exchange:

Mr. Charles W. Harrison, who was one of the delegates sent by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society to the annual trustee election, said at the monthly meeting last Wednesday that the institution was in a sadly deficient condition. President Allen had lately resigned, and only a farm hand was engaged to give any instruction to the decreasing number of students. The farm embraced four hundred acres, yet did not pay its expenses, as its cultivation was decidedly inferior to those of the neighborhood.

A SUPERIOR NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November contains sketches of the KING and QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, with likenesses; CHIEF MEN AMONG THE MORMONS, with many excellent portraits and other illustrations; besides LYCEUM LECTURERS; Dr. J. FOSSATI, the celebrated French Phrenologist; Public Opinion; Women who Talk; Family Dog; and a host of other reading, suggestive and profitable to all. Price 20 cents, or \$2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

We have received from A. M. Burns, Manhattan, Kansas, an interesting Essay on Grape Culture, with his Catalogue of prices for Grape Vines this fall.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page alone is worth the price of the number. For many years "Peterson's Magazine," in consequence of its merit and cheapness, has had a larger circulation than any other monthly in the United States. In 1867 it will be greatly improved: *the reading matter will be increased, and EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN A DOUBLE-SIZE STEEL FASHION PLATE, ELEGANTLY COLORED, with from four to six figures—making "Peterson" the cheapest in the world.* The terms will remain *two dollars a year to single subscribers.* To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for \$8, eight copies for \$12, or fourteen copies for \$20. To every person getting up a club at these rates, the Publisher will send an *extra copy gratis*. Specimens sent, if written for, to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.—Cows are creatures of habit as well as human individuals. The operation of milking, especially when the bag is full, ought to be performed in such a manner as to give pleasure instead of pain to the animal. But the cow is often treated so roughly that she dreads the approach of the milker, and instead of chewing the cud of contentment in a half dreamy state of perfect satisfaction, as she should do when the gentle "so so," assures her of kind treatment—her eyes are too often kept "peeled" and her system trembling with fear of a clip from the milking stool or a kick from the thick boot. Such usage for a short time may induce the habit of holding up, which will be difficult to overcome. The habit may also be induced by feeding the cow with a few roots or any other mess while milking. And perhaps the indulgence of this habit, or rather the continuance of the practice may be recommended on the principle, that—"what can't be cured, must be endured." But a patient continuance in mild and gentle treatment will usually put the cow at her ease, and cure the habit in time.

SURPRISING.

It is actually surprising how soon our people have learned to prize that invaluable article known as Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It certainly acts like magic, for it will cure the very worst cases of dyspepsia and enable the patient, who has lived for years upon Graham bread and the plainest food, to eat anything he chooses without fear of distress. It is considered the most valuable medicine known for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Get up a Club in your neighborhood for the *Rural World*. All who subscribe now will get the remaining numbers of the present year free.

Happiness, like flowers, is often found among thorns.

The beautiful rain-drop was a rain-drop before.



Written for Colman's Rural World.
MARY ETHEL.

It was in Autumn—as if that season were the natural season for crying hearts—that Mary Ethel was paler than usual. I am not now describing fiction. Mary Ethel is daily walking our streets, our pleasant plank avenue. Her history is not known save to one beside the writer, and that one, alas, for her! is married. Tall, like her, and slim, he is walking other streets, and, though married, walks them alone, like her who should have walked at his side—walked with him through life. But now they walk alone, each nursing the thought they cannot banish. A fine pair they were when together. Nothing so stately, so handsome, and so pleasant. He had some of the asp in him, but she not—and she seems to have persuaded it out of him, for now he is a mild, better man. But he is of consequence only to Mary Ethel, (and is he really so now?) and so we will leave him, and go to Mary, who is the admired and respected of all.

Ah, what a life is this grating, dying life of hers! Daily pleasant, like harmless summer evening lightning, she comes forth—comes as if to seek him—to seek some one—to seek what she may never find. Tall, slim, yet not seeming very tall, with a face slightly touched with what reminds you of the grave, and tending to it, and worst of all, wishing to be there. Thin is her figure, straight and graceful her form, without affectation—never affected even in prosperity.

I have not much to say. There are no incidents to relate. There is only the girl, daily seen, and daily blessed and welcomed wherever she goes. Ah! knew they the secret, what regard, what reverence would be bestowed. But their idol cannot thus be doated upon.

A year has passed, and Mary Ethel is passing through the streets again. But she is not now passing as once, tall and pale and handsome—handsome from the heart, as well as loved for all she is. She is borne now—by those who love her—by all her neighbors; no one stays away—they are drawn forth: all must see her now, their friend, whom they shall see no more, who so daily greeted their eyes, and with smiles and blessings, given and returned. Now all weep, who all smiled and blessed. It is the great family of neighbors weeping for their friend. And she will draw them after her: virtue and amiability in the human heart will do this.

F.G.

Too much sleep, like too much wakefulness, produces stupidity.

Writing Now and Formerly.

We are enjoined to keep our literary wares, as they will improve by age; thus Pope, Gray, &c. This will do very well for the age in which those men wrote; but our present time demands something else—we approach nearer philosophy, nearer the fountain head. The present is the age of reality, notwithstanding the attempt of some to be finical. It is known that the literary man, in order to be successful, must come fully prepared. Polish, elaboration, won't do. That time has gone by we hope forever. People are now seeking for truth. Hence, all affectation, impotence, the attempt to substitute pinchbeck for gold, is a failure. A man must come to his work fully prepared, by habit and culture; no schooling allowed in his attempts upon the public. His matter must pass through a familiar channel—and it must be the matter of the man himself—his own nature must be transmitted. The medium must be a current, free and natural. Then the perfect workman will give us perfect work, or as near as language and human infirmity will admit. In such case there is no after-writing necessary—no patch-work as in the days gone by. The gloss, put on, is not there; but the natural polish gleams forth—the stone reflects its own quality. It is a gem when it leaps from the sand—a diamond ready formed. It needs but the cutting of the accomplished lapidary.

The age of glossing over things we are glad to see has passed by. A man is required to utter himself. If it is a genuine utterance, no after-thought is necessary. Any attempt to mend will only hurt the effort; the dross-speck, if there be any, must remain, else the gem will be spoiled in attempting to remove it.

THE MISSION OF WOMAN.

The sphere of woman is bounded by four small walls—that of a man is the world. Home is heaven—is all—to a woman; else it is hell: there is no course between. She must be the queen of her own hive, and surrounded by sweets, else famine or intrusion will toll the knell of her household. Here she practices the domestic virtues—she has no other. Those children around her, each an important soul like herself—so many selfs accumulated—is indeed a task to occupy the attention. She has more to do than the man, who sounds the praises of the world, and almost turns it upside down. The mother is at home nursing men and future mothers—the future is in her hands, as it once was in still more intimate connection—part of herself, herself attended to. And God has made her with sympathies for this purpose, which man may not possess—as if she were delegated—an express messenger—an angel sent down from heaven, incarnated for this purpose. Man is to protect her in this divine work; and if she fall short of fulfilling her mission, he is often to blame. The stronger, he wields his power over what heaven has made the most fascinating thing to his cognizance. Properly directed, good results; otherwise, almost always evil. This is the experience of the world, we see it around us constantly, to-

day, to-morrow—you and I—each has an interest. We are so intimately connected that there can be no separation; our destiny is bound together unalterably, the man with the woman—and he must help her in her mission, else she falls by the wayside.

Fruit Culture as a Moral Agent.

A love of nature has always an influence for good, especially the harmless love of flowers.—So of fruits, berries, grain—but particularly the fruits. A man who surrounds himself with trees, surrounds himself with so many friends, in a certain sense, handing him the fruit. There is sympathy between the man and the trees, so far as the effect upon the man is concerned. This is healthful and favorable to the morals of the man.

This fruit eaten is in a measure a substitute for the desire for something stronger. Especially is this the case with the wine made from the fruit. It answers as a general substitute—and the gain is, in the less stimulating principle which the fruit, or the wine of the fruit, contains. It satisfies, to a certain extent, the cravings for alcoholic drinks.

It has the beneficial effect (fruit especially) of applying a tonic, an aperient, and a general corrector of the system. It contains no drug. It is nature's pure vintage, such as the most innocent can use, and ought to use. To the confirmed drunkard nothing is a remedy, generally speaking. But the common want of "liquor" as a beverage, can, in a great measure, be supplied by the harmless and beneficial fruits. The blackberry is used medicinally. Scarce enough of this fruit can be used. Five weeks it stays with us—and it may be prepared to stay all winter in nearly its fresh state by canning. This should be done.

To a certain extent is this the case with all fruit. Use not only in season, but preserve, extend.

So the grape is the grand ameliorator in many nations. The German is, perhaps, all things considered, the healthiest population on the globe—and wine has a great influence in bringing this about. It debauches in some cases; but it is exempt from the severe prostrating effect of alcohol. We must sometimes introduce one poison to counteract another—one disease to overcome another—as in the case of mercury. Like often cures like, according to the homœopaths—so a milder beverage will sometimes root out a stronger.

We are glad to see the cultivation of fruit so ardently prosecuted. It is hopeful; it is not only exerting an influence against intemperance, but improving, as we have said, the general morals of a community, especially the cultivator. Raise the fruits.

MAKING MONEY.—The love of gain is a fever. When once this is established, good-bye to everything else; the fever will have its course. It matters not if a man is childless; he will clutch his money all the closer, as if fearful some one might snatch it. Your true man of money is hopeless for the redemption of mankind. He is good for nothing, only—to make more money.

The Family Circle.

If there be any bond in life which ought to be sacredly guarded from everything that can put it in peril, it is that which unites the members of a family. If there be a spot upon earth from which discord and strife should be banished, it is the fireside. There center the fondest hopes and the most tender affections. How lovely the spectacle presented by that family which is governed by the right spirit! Each strives to avoid giving offense, and is studiously considerate of others' happiness. Sweet, loving dispositions are cultivated by all, and each tries to surpass the other in his efforts for the common harmony. Each heart glows with love; and the benediction of heavenly peace seems to abide upon that dwelling with such power that no black fiend of passion dare rear his head within it.

Who would not realize this lovely picture? It may be realized by all who employ the appointed means. Let the precepts of the Gospel be applied as they are designed to be; and they will be found to shed a holy charm upon the family circle, and make it what God designed it should be, the most heaven-like scene on earth.

MENDING POETRY.

Poetry that you can mend, is not good poetry: it is on a line with the mending. Eleyated, the mending will show and mar. A true poem is a crystal. It may have faults, spots—but these are faults that cannot be remedied. The dross-spots cannot be removed without breaking the crystal.

True poetry is a work of inspiration when the mind is heated, and fuses the thought and sentiment, forming a homogenous product, which may require re-casting, but cannot be mended.

SELFISHNESS.

Selfishness is the great motive that rules the world. No one is exempt; not even the philanthropist, the Christian. But the principle is more odious in some men than in others—and in some must be considered laudable. It is only when society is hurt by this principle that it becomes offensive.

But it is interesting to see to what extent selfishness pervades all classes. A man is selfish in getting money; in marrying; in joining his particular church; in gratifying pride; supremely and offensively so by living for self alone; commendably by living for others.

CHILDREN.

If Christians are the salt of the earth, children are the flowers—human flowers (buds rather), tender, immature, yet fragrant with all that is lovely and innocent. In children, we see something of the race as it was before the fall. Children would be appropriate in the garden of Eden. Here is a white leaf unwritten. What a chance to fill out this chart of life—to impress virtue and amiability upon it. What a responsibility have parents here, for the first impressions are ineffaceable; they will influence the whole life. Here is a responsibility such as the world has not elsewhere. Here are the future men and women of the nation to be shaped by us.

Do not imitate, do not be swayed by fashion, but do what you are best fitted for, honestly and openly.

Saving Wood in a Stove.

This is not done by scanting it, as is generally supposed. It is also supposed that a small stove will save more wood than a large one. This is another mistake. A small fire will give little heat—not sufficient to heat the stove, whether small or large, nor a room. And yet in this way a good deal of wood may be consumed during the day—for the draft must be kept open, and that will carry off the wood rapidly, cooling the stove by the cold air which is drawn in, thus keeping the room cold. Take the wood that would build two fires, and put it in one, and you will have a hot stove; shut up your stove, and your room will in a short time be warm and stay warm a long time, for there is but little consumption of wood in a closed stove. The air in it is hot—and with the coal and flame, will press the heat into the iron, and the iron throw it into the room. Confining the heat and making it answer your purposes, and not permitting it to escape, to be carried off by the draft—is what you want. Harbor it then as we have said. Get up heat (by a good fire) and then close up. Do not keep feeding the stove, and have it carried off by the draft, getting little benefit from it. One good fire will last a long time—and it will do you service: it will thoroughly warm your room; it will cook your dinner; bake your bread; and suspend the constant feeding of your stove. There is also less trouble in the matter; no fire going out and new to be built. The two main things are—comfort, and saving of fuel—inducement enough to engage in it.

WHAT IS A KISS?

It is, to begin with, a cheap affair, yet often costing much—sometimes a heart.

In a certain light, it is very silly—people putting their mouths together—and their noses also, as well as their eyes; but they never see in such a situation. It is not intended they shall see; it is intended that they shall know only that there is a contact of the lips.

Kissing is related to dancing. The two perform quite a pantomime on the stage of life.

Some people never kiss. We know those who say they have never kissed their wives, though they have lived a score of years together; and were it a score more, it would still be the same—as old people seldom engage in such exercise.

The young kiss because they have kissable mouths, and because—they are not averse to it—their ardent natures crave the union.

Children's kissing don't amount too much; women's still less. The aged, as we have said, do not kiss; but they are kissed sometimes, which is worst of all, as it is seldom hearty.

The true kiss is between your lovers, and the mother and her child.

It is never so easy to write as when one writes well.

Labor loved, is labor half done.

Learning is opening our eyes to see what is about us.

Bear and blame not the allotments of Providence.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

CORN STARCH PUDDING.—To one quart of milk, brought to a boil, add two tabl. spoonful of the starch, with a little milk and four eggs; stir gently, letting it boil four or five minutes; pour into a dish, and let it cool. It may be eaten with sweetened cream, flavored to suit the taste. It is a cheap and very fine pudding.

RIPE CHERRY PIE.—Remove the stems and stones from the cherries; cover the bottom of a long tin with the fruit, to which add a teaspoonful of sugar and one of flour; bake with an upper and under crust.

OLD ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—To make what is termed a pound pudding, take of raisins well stoned, currants thoroughly washed, one pound each; chop a pound of suet very fine and mix with them; add a quarter of a pound of flour or bread finely crumbled, three ounces of sugar, one ounce and a half of grated lemon peel, a blade of mace, half a small nutmeg, half a dozen eggs well beaten; work it well together, put it into a cloth, tie it firmly—allowing room to swell—and boil not less than five hours. It should not be suffered to stop boiling.

FRUIT CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—Two pounds of flour, one and three quarter pounds of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one pint of milk, one half teaspoon salt, one and a half teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water, one nutmeg, one pound of raisins. This makes three loaves. Warm the milk, and add the butter and sugar beaten to a cream; then add the other ingredients.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.—One cup sour milk, one cup molasses, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one and a half teaspoons saleratus, one tablespoon ginger. Flour to make as thick as pound cake. Warm the butter, molasses and ginger, then add the milk, flour and saleratus, and bake as quickly as you can.

CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—To one quart of sifted flour, add a tencup of sugar, half a cup of butter, two teaspoonful of cream tartar, and one of soda; rub them all thoroughly together into the flour; stir in cold water sufficient to make a stiff batter; pour it into a small tin pan; bake one hour; in a quick oven the first half hour—then quite slow; spice with any kind to suit the taste, and add a tencup of raisins.

SPONGE BISCUIT.—Stir into a pint of lukewarm milk half a tencup of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt, half a tencup of family or a tablespoonful of brewers' yeast (the latter is the best); add flour till it is a very stiff batter. When light, drop this mixture by the large spoonful on to flat buttered tins, several inches apart. Let them remain a few minutes before baking. Bake them in a quick oven till they are a light brown.

CREAM CAKES.—Mix half a pint of thick cream with the same quantity of milk, four eggs, and flour to render them just stiff enough to drop on buttered tins. They should be dropped by the large spoonful several inches apart, and baked in a quick oven.

RICE CAKES.—Mix a pint of rice boiled soft with a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and three eggs beaten to a froth. Stir in rice or wheat flour till of the right consistency to fry. If you like them best baked, two more eggs and as much flour as will make them stiff enough to roll out and cut into cakes.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Mix a quart of buckwheat flour with a pint of lukewarm milk (water will do, but is not as good), and a tencup of yeast—set it in a warm place to rise. When light, which will be in the course of eight or ten hours if family yeast is used—if brewer's, it will rise much quicker—add a teaspoonful of salt, if sour, the same quantity of saleratus dissolved in a little milk and strained. If too thick, thin with cold milk or water. Fry in just fat enough to prevent sticking to the frying pan.

PLAIN STEAMED PUDDING.—One quart buttermilk, one heaping teaspoon soda, a little salt, and flour to make a stiff batter. Steam 1½ hours. Liquid sauce.

STEAMED WHEAT FLOUR PUDDING.—One quart of sour milk, half a tencupful of sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and a little salt; stir in flour so as to make a stiff batter; steam one hour, and serve with sweetened cream.

In our happy moments we see things differently from what we see in our gloomy moments.

To work with the mind in one direction, and the hands in another, neutralizes the effort.

ONE'S VOCATION.

Happy the man who selects his own vocation and lives in it. It is the only way of living—otherwise the fish is out of its water. There is no living then, but skipping about and doing nothing, dying prematurely, unless by some means the fish gets back to his element again. A man's vocation is his home; he has none without it. The humblest station is happy with it, because the mind is satisfied and occupied with what it likes; it is natural; it is what God designed it should be. Then labor becomes easy—and it is the only thing that will make it easy.

AUTUMN—Autumn is sad, with even her brilliant October. It is the shadow of the year that is resting upon her, turning her to the North, and giving her over to winter's embrace. But she has still the warm visits of the sun, though retiring in his attentions.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so, by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Oct. 15—6t No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

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New subscribers for 1867 furnished FREE for balance of 1866 from time order is received.

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What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks of Cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver, or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons will undoubtedly be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions of that great strengthening tonic,

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Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

This Bitters is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmacologists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION.
In any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum, or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families, without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public, prepared from liquor of some kind. During the

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Of 1849, this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country AS A PREVENTIVE, And we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used, where the persons suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE DEBILITY resulting from any cause whatever. Prostration of the System induced by severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, or Diseases of Camp Life.

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HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH take the place of SICKNESS, DEBILITY AND LASSITUDE.

Hoofland's German Bitters,
Will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases

Arising from a Disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations When in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

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	per oz.	per lb.
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Apple Seed per bush. \$14; per quart 75c, [per lb
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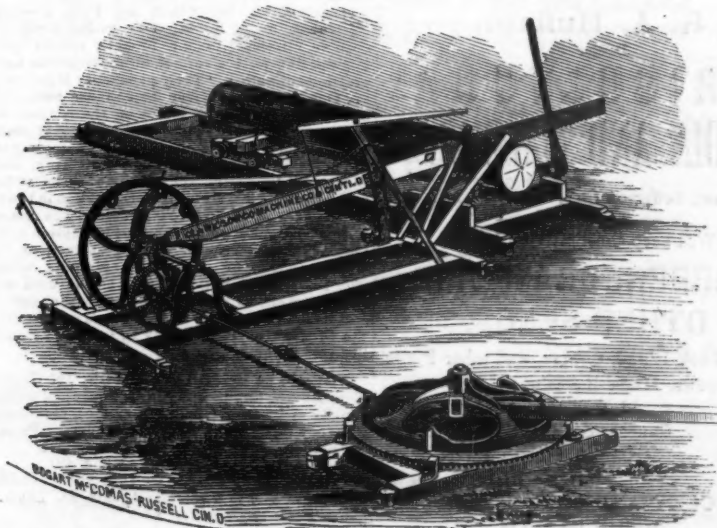
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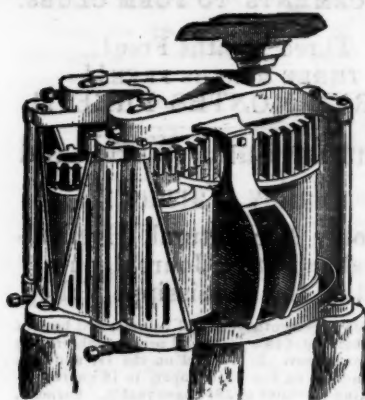
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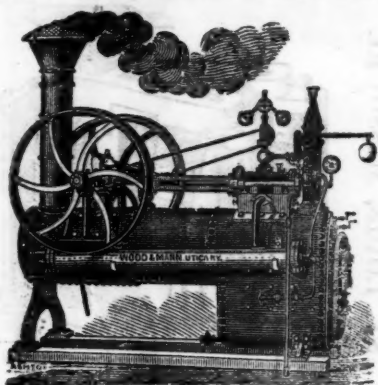
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500,000 EVERGREENS, mostly medium and small.

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10,000 Euonymus, Honeysuckle, Lila, Snowball,

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20,000 ROSES, all classes, old and new sorts.

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Catalogues, wholesale and retail, sent for one

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seen at my premises, two miles south of Nilwood,
Chicago and St. Louis R. R. The lambs are sired
by the celebrated Infatado Ram "Prince." Orders

promptly filled by express, properly boxed, and sat-
isfaction given.

R. H. BALLINGER,
Oct. 1 Nilwood, Macoupin Co. Ill.

GRAPE VINES.

For sale about 40,000 well-rooted grape-vine layers
and rooted cuttings, comprising all the Hardy varie-
ties, such as Norton's Virginia Seedling, Concord,
Hartford Prolific, Clinton, &c.

EISENMAYER & BRO.,

Sept. 1. Mascoutah, Ills.

CASHMERE GOATS.

I have about 30 goats for sale, some of them
three-quarter Cashmere, some half Cashmere,
and some of them common goats. To any one
who desires to breed the Cashmere goat, a rare
chance is now offered. I am about converting
the farm at which I keep them, into a fruit
farm, which is my reason for selling them. Or
I would let them to any responsible person on
shares for a term of years. For further partic-
ulars, address

NORMAN J. COLMAN,

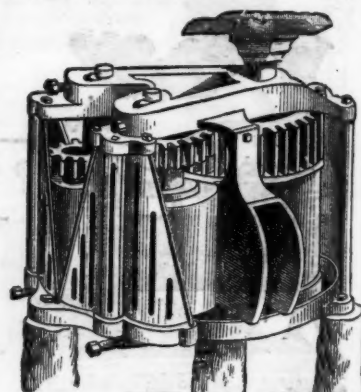
St. Louis, Mo.



Barnum & Brother, Missouri Agricultural Warehouse And Seed Store,

No. 25 South Main St.,
Sign of the OX YOKES hangs di-
rectly over entrance, 3 doors North
of Walnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.



Wholesale and retail dealers in Agricultural Implements and Machines, Garden, Grass & Field Seeds.
Agents for **Celebrated Victor SORGHUM Mills and Cook's SORGHUM Evaporators.**

These Mills and Evaporators have universally received the stamp of public approval, and we invite all interested to call and examine.

CHAMPION of OHIO Reapers
and Mowers.

BUCKEYE Wheat Drill.

BUCKEYE Cider Mill.

BUCKEYE Cultivator.

ALSO AGENTS FOR
VANDIVER'S Mo. Corn Planter,

ALLEN'S COTTON PLANTER,

PITTS' Threshers and Horse
Powers.

Also on hand various patterns of
Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Cotton Gins, &c.

MISSOURI FAMILY WASHING
Machine and Wringer.

Barnum & Bro., 25 South Main St., 3 doors north of Walnut.

NATIVE WINES.

Norton's Virginia, Concord, Herbemont, Delaware, Cunningham, Cassady, Clinton, Hartford Prolific and Catawba, by the case, containing 1 dozen bottles each. Norton's Virginia, Concord and Catawba, also by the keg, barrel or cask.

As these wines were all grown on my own vineyards, and carefully managed, I can warrant them to be of superior quality and to give general satisfaction.

Sample cases, containing one dozen bottles assorted of all the above varieties, will be put up if desired.
Address, GEO. HUSMANN, Hermann, Mo.

PRICE LIST OF WINES,

Grown by

GEORGE HUSMANN, GRAPE HILL VINE-
YARDS, NEAR HER ANN, MO.

In cases of one dozen bottles each—

Norton's Virginia, first quality,	\$18.00
Concord, first quality,	12.00
Concord, second quality, very good,	10.00
Herbemont, first quality,	18.00
Delaware, first quality,	24.00
Cunningham, first quality,	18.00
Cassady, first quality,	12.00
Clinton,	10.00
Hartford Prolific,	16.00
Catawba, first quality,	10.00
Catawba, second quality, very fair,	\$ 8.50

In casks, in quantities under forty gallons—

Norton's Virginia, first quality,	\$4.50 per gallon.
Concord, first quality,	3.00 "
Concord, second quality,	2.50 "
Catawba, first quality,	2.50 "
Catawba, second quality,	2.00 "
Herbemont, first quality,	4.50 "

In quantities over forty gallons—

Norton's Virginia, first quality,	4.00 "
Concord, first quality,	2.50 "
Concord, second quality,	2.00 "
Catawba, first quality,	2.00 "
Catawba, second quality,	1.75 "

As these wines were all grown on my own vineyards and carefully managed, I can warrant them to be of superior quality, and have no doubt but they will give general satisfaction.
GEO. HUSMANN.

fy-17

DR. JACKSON'S

BALSAM OF LUNGWORT.

The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,
Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the

CHEST AND LUNGS,

AND

Consumption.

This old tried medicine stands higher in reputation than all others; its effects are prompt and certain, and it has cured more bad cases than all other medicines put together. Don't fail to give it a trial, and be convinced, as delays are dangerous.

Price One Dollar a bottle.

COLLINS BROTHERS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

ITCH! ITCH!!

SALT
RHEUMI
DR. JACKSON'S
ITCH
OINTMENT.
RHEUMI

Will cure the ITCH or SALT RHEUM.

in a few applications. It also cures prairie Scratches, Chilblains, Ulcers and all Eruptions of the skin where other remedies have been tried in vain, cures speedily and thoroughly. Price 50 cents a box. Sold by all druggists. By sending 60 cents in a letter to COLLINS BROTHERS, S. W. cor. 2d & Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo., it will be sent by mail free of postage.
April 15-16.

JOB PRINTING,

Such as Cards, Books, Pamphlets,
Sale Bills, &c., at this office.

TEXAS OSAGE ORANGE SEED—New, well cleaned and

WARRANTED GOOD. Price, \$1 per pound; \$20 per bushel; 6 bushels for \$100; for 10 bushels and over, \$15 per bushel. Old seed at half price. Cash to accompany order. We will also contract to grow No. 1 Osage Plants next season for \$1,000 per million, to be delivered in the fall at the nursery—25 cts. per thousand to be paid at time of contracting.

We are devoting special attention to the importation of the seed and growing the plants of the Osage Orange.

Apple Root Grafts put up to order, \$10 per 1,000; 12,000 for \$100. Address, W. H. MANN & BRO.,

Box 1, Normal, McLean Co., Ill.

P.S.—50 bushels Apple Seed wanted. Oct. 15-4t

Victoria and Linnæus Rhubarb, or Wine Plant.

Also, CAHOON'S and SCOTCH HYBRID RHUBARB.

For sale by

C. D. STEVENS,

Oct. 15-4t

Mendota, LaSalle Co., Ill.

GIVEN CAMPBELL,

Attorney at Law,

No. 5, Commercial Place,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REFERS TO—

W. L. Ewing D. A. January. Rob't Campbell & Co.
Oct 15